The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7030 號十二零千七第 日二十月五年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1880. 六年禮 號九十月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18, KANG-CHI, Chinese str., 689, Petersen, Haiphong 14th June, and Hoihow 17th, General.—C.M.S.N. Co.

June 18, ABIEL ABBOT, American 3-m. sch., 589, J. Chase, Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th May, Coal.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

June 18, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British 767, McIntyre, Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th April, Coal and Old Wire Rope.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 18TH.

Evening Star, British bark, for Kiaulung.
Haiman, American steamer, for Hoihow.
Diamante, British steamer, for Manila.
Hwai-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

June 18, JANET, British sch., for Chefoo.
June 18, RAJANATTIANUHAR, British str., for Bangkok.
June 18, YORITOMO MARU, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
June 18, YOETUNG, British str., for Swatow.
June 18, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
June 18, DIAMANTE, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kang-chi*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—45 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yoritomo Maru*, str., for Yokohama.—From Hongkong for Yokohama.—Mrs. Terada, 2 children, and 2 servants, and 3 Japanese. From London for Nagasaki.—Mrs. Cotter and Miss Smith.

Per *Raja allamuhar*, str., for Bangkok.—67 Chinese.

Per *Yoetung*, str., for Swatow.—90 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, str., for Manila.—99 Chinese.

Per *Hwai-yuen*, str., for Shanghai.—100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Hainan*, str., for Hoihow.—1 European and 15 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The American three-masted schooner *Abiel Abbot* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 6th May. Came the middle passage, and had light breezes and pleasant weather.

The Chinese steamship *Kang-chi* reports left Haiphong on 14th June, and Hoihow on the 17th, and had fine weather with light S.E. winds as far as the Ladrones; thence rainy weather to port. The steamship *Ping-on* in Haiphong.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May—
24, Kale, British steamer, from Honolulu.
24, L. A. Littlefield, Am. bk., from Samarang.
25, Lothair, British bark, from Hongkong.
28, Esmeralda, British str., from Hongkong.
28, Amethyst, Amer. bark, from Shanghai.
28, H. H. M. Gilvery, Am. bk., from Nagasaki.
28, E. Nicholson, Brit. ship, from Shanghai.
29, Manuel, Spanish brig, from Hongkong.
29, Palmyra, American ship, from Secrabaya.
31, Emuy, panish steamer, from Amoy, &c.

June—
3, Gravina, Spanish str., from Hongkong.
3, Ferntower, British steamer, from Saigon.
4, Diamante, British str., from Hongkong.

May— DEPARTURES.
29, Graaf van Bylandt, Dut. str., for Batavia.
31, Diamante, British steamer, for Hongkong.
23, Panay, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.
28, Guardian, American bark, for Hongkong.

June—
1, Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.
1, H. H. M. Gilvery, Amer. sh., for Channel.
2, P. Pendleton, Amer. ship, for New York.
2, Sorsogon, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
3, Emuy, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.
31, Tanais, French steamer, from Hongkong.
31, Belgio, British steamer, from Hongkong.

June—
3, Tokio Maru, Japan. str., from Shanghai.
4, Sumidagawa Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
4, Kinokuni Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.

May— DEPARTURES.
29, Sumida Maru, Japan. str., for Hongkong.
30, Clydesdale, British ship, for Hongkong.
30, Talee, German bark, for Newchwang.

June—
2, Lord of the Isles, British str., for Takao.
2, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
4, Malacca, British steamer, for Hongkong.
5, Radnorshire, British str., for New York.
5, Chas. Dennis, American ship, for Manila.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vale of Doon	Bangkok	Mar. 31
Glenifer (s.)	Hongkong	Mar. 31
Philip Fitzpatrick	Hiogo	April 1
Weera	Manila	April 1
Rosemeath	Manila	April 1
Mohin	Saigon	April 1
Jock Keith	Saigon	April 1
Ben Chydding	Saigon	April 1
Reina Mercedes (s.)	Manila	April 1
Emo	Shanghai	April 3
Agnes Sutherland	Saigon	April 3
Sofiiswertt	Saigon	April 6
Johan Henriek	Saigon	April 6
Octava	China Ports	April 6
Glaucus	China Ports	April 8
Glenfinlas (s.)	Shanghai	April 18
Ulysses (s.)	China Ports	April 18
Henrietta Behn	Manila	April 16
J. Prinzenberg	Manila	April 17
Jessie McDonald	Hongkong	April 19
Queen of India	Hongkong	April 19
Walter Siegfried	Manila	April 19
Athelstane	Manila	April 19
Charlton (s.)	Hongkong	May 1
Glengyle (s.)	Hongkong	May 2
Priam (s.)	China Ports	May 5

VESSELS EXPORTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Singapore	Antwerp	Jan. 9
Clara	Antwerp	Jan. 10
Hope	New York	Jan. 2
Figaro	Newport	Jan. 31
Largs	Antwerp	Feb. 10
J. A. Thompson	Cardiff	Feb. 13
Valley Forge	Swansea	Feb. 17
Niagara	Oaxhaven	Feb. 23
Humber (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Highmoor	Flushing	Mar. 8
Prince Amadeo	Penarth	Mar. 9
Lasker	Cardiff	Mar. 11
Elizabeth Ostle	Bangkok	Mar. 12
Ricca Genova	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar. 12
Raphael	London	Mar. 12
Janette	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar. 14
W. H. Conner	Penarth	Mar. 14
Elise	Cardiff	Mar. 16
Jamaica	Cardiff	Mar. 19
Emma J. Crowell	Cardiff	Mar. 30
Conqueror	Cardiff	April 5
Rosie Welt	Antwerp	April 7
Carricks	London	April 8
Johanna	Hamburg	April 9
South American	Cardiff	April 10
Meteor	London	April 16
Kepler	Cardiff	April 17
San Joaquin	Antwerp	April 25
Alma	Cardiff	April 27
Charger	Penarth	April 27
Corea	Plymouth	April 29
Ava (s.)	Marseilles	May 2
Djemnah (s.)	Marseilles	May 29

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

G. R. LAMMERT.
At 2 P.M.,
American Patent Sewing Machines.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [13

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £210,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK's BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [968

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple-Fox, | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
91 Hongkong, 28th April, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1880. [1748

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON,	BOURBON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES,	BOMBAY,	HONGKONG,
LYONS,	CALCUTTA,	HANKOW,
NANTES,	SHANGHAI,	FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [10

SUN HING,

DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton Gauzes, Embroidered Crepe Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs & Tables, China Ware, &c.;
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERS,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 48A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.

NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.

Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents.

Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS,
39, Lime Street,
For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited.
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART,
Manager.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co.,
31, Lombard Street,
For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH,
Manager.

6m534]

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. HESBIRIGE JOHN JOHNSTONE CHAMBERS is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. Mr. THOMAS GITTINS, Jr., is authorised to SIGN the FIRM.

JOHN GITTINS & Co.

Foochow, 1st May, 1880. [880

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "CHATER and VERNON."

J. THEO. CHATER.
J. Y. V. VERNON.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [1m927

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [824

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased the LEASE and PLANT of the above FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend carrying on the Business of ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, &c., from this date, under the Style and Title of FENWICK, MORRISON & Co.

GEO. FENWICK.
ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1880. [1005

TO BE LET

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW, known as the "PARSEE VILLA" at Mosque Junction, Robinson Road. Possession can be had on 1st of July next.

For Particulars, apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1880. [132

HOUSES TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE; Water and Gas laid on.

The "BYRIE" at VICTORIA PEAK, FURNISHED, with Good Tennis Lawn and Garden.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [179

TO BE LET,

SEA VIEW, TWO SIX-ROOMED HOUSES and a BUNGALOW in ELGIN STREET.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [257

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.

919] MEYER & Co.

TO LET.

NO. 8, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, with Offices and Godowns attached.

"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens, Tennis Lawn, &c.

"SHIRLEY," BONHAM ROAD.

Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [281

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 6 Rooms and Out-houses.

Nos. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [214

TO LET.

TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PEAK CENTRAL.

Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1880. [139

TO LET.

A PORTION of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s PREMISES in QUEEN'S ROAD, suitable for Chambers or Offices.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1880. [1m979

TO LET OR TO LEASE.

THE DESIRABLE BUNGALOW, known as "CRONEST," at Victoria Gap, with Immediate Possession.

For Particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1880. [1m889

TO LET,

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [920

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.

TWO ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 23th April, 1880. [41

TO BE LET (on Lease) for Building, a PIECE of GROUND, containing about 10,000 feet, at Spring Gardens, on Inland Lot No. 192, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to ERERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1880. [264

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE OFFICES on the Praya.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1880. [272

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE BUNGALOW, on MOUNT KELLET, known as "CLEAR HOUSE."

Apply to
H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1880. [944

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. R. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.

A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds, in a most healthy locality at the sea side.

TERMS.—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. Reference kindly permitted to R. C. WILCOX, Esq. tf

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,

the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALE OF PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 19th June, at 2 o'Clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf, an Invoice of
AMERICAN PATENT SEWING MACHINES,
comprising HAND and TABLE MACHINES of different sizes and complete.

The attention of Ladies and Families is invited to these excellent Sewing Machines, which will be on view on Thursday next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1880. [1007

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 21st of June, 1880, at 2 P.M., on the Premises, No. 278, Queen's Road, the well known
"BRITISH CROWN" TAVERN,
together with STOCK-IN-TRADE, LICENSE, GOODWILL, FURNITURE, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

For Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

F. RAPP,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1880. [1006

AUCTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, FROM BERNARD QUARITCH, LONDON.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd June, 1880, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS.

Also,

An Invoice of Handsomely Framed CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

Catalogues can be had by applying to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1880. [1019

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In consequence of the Purchase of certain Valuable Properties and the Extension of the Business of the Company, the General Agents, with the sanction of the Consulting Committee, have decided to ISSUE DEBENTURES FOR $300,000, bearing Interest, payable half-yearly, at the RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and redeemable at par as under, say—

$50,000 ..... on the 30th June, 1882.
$50,000 ..... on the 30th June, 1883.
$60,000 ..... on the 30th June, 1884.
$70,000 ..... on the 30th June, 1885.
$70,000 ..... on the 30th June, 1886.

The BONDS will be of $500 each, and the Numbers falling to be paid off will be drawn for periodically.

APPLICATIONS for BONDS will be received by the General Agents until NOON on FRIDAY, the 25th June current, accompanied by a Deposit of Ten per Cent. of the Amount applied for, and the balance will become payable on the allotment being made.

Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the General Agents.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1880. [935

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PROF. HERMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED VERMIN DESTROYER!

Which is known to be Far Superior to Anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with the Tea Plants.

SOLD IN PACKETS,
At One Shilling per packet; or six Packets for 5s.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

MANUFACTORY:—
Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:—
Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.;
Mr. W. CRUICKSHANK, Victoria Dispensary.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

Having learned that large quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against PURCHASING any that does not bear the name MURRAY and LANMAN on the label. Each bottle of the GENUINE is wrapped with a Pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. are our ONLY Agents for Sale of the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER at Hongkong.

LANMAN AND KEMP.

New York, March 25th, 1880. [3m826

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [72

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
34] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

STEAM LAUNCHES always ready for TOWING VESSELS to Sea or in Harbour.
TOWAGE to WHAMPOA.

Rates cheaper than any other Firm, varying according to size of Launch.

Captains are invited to call personally.

Detention of the Launches will be charged $15 per day for Large and $10 for Small.

SING LEE,
37, TUNG MAN LANE,
Fourth House on the right hand side.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By Dr. DEVAN.
With many Additions, Corrections and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

1 GUNBOAT'S NEW BOILER, 20 H.P. (nominal); its Shell is ½-inch Plate best Lowmoor iron; never been used.
1 New Powerful JIB CRANE, complete.
1 GATLING GUN, in splendid Working Order. 2 WAGGON BOILERS, 8-H.P., with Return Tubes. 1 VERTICAL BOILER, fitted with Galway's Tubes.
1 8-H.P. DONKEY ENGINE (double cylinder), fitted with Pulleys for Driving Machinery.
1 Powerful DOWNTON'S STEAM PUMP.
1 Patent COPPER COOKING APPARATUS, with Condenser attached.
1 1-H.P. DONKEY ENGINE and PUMP.
1 1-H.P. NEW BOILER. 1 NEW CAST IRON SAW BENCH, and 3 CIRCULAR SAWS.
1 Double WOOD LATHE. 1 NEW GRINDING STONE, 5 feet in diameter by 12 in.
3,000 lbs. FUNNELLINGS. 300 Fathoms CHAIN CABLE. 3 ANCHORS. 3 Powerful CRAB WINCHES.
2 ANEROIDS. 1 CHRONOMETER.
8 STEAM WHISTLES. 5 STEAM INDICATORS. 5 TUBE EXPANDERS.
10 PRESSURE GUAGES. 2 VACUUM GUAGES. 10 SALTER'S SPRING BALANCES. 2 MASSEY'S Patent LOGS.
4 DRILLING POSTS. 10 CRANK and RACKET BRACES. 3 Boxes TAPS and DIES.
100 Assorted SPANNERS. 100 Assorted TAPS and MASTER TAPS.
1 Patent SCREW LEVER PUNCH.
1 HYDRAULIC PUNCHING MACHINE and STAND. 7 VICES and BENCHES.
1 ANVIL. 3 IRON TOOL CHESTS, with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of BOILERMAKER'S and BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS. 1 FAN BLOWER.
4 Small IRON WATER TANKS.
2 New IRON BUOYS, 6 feet by 4 feet.
22,000 lbs. Best STAFFORDSHIRE BAR IRON.
800 lbs. PISTON SPRING and TOOL STEEL.

For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1880. [998

SELLING OFF!

STOCK at the CHEAPEST PRICES. And from this date, the Best Quality SCHIEDAM GENEVA, in Stone-bottles, at $4.50 per dozen.

Apply to J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1880. [967

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN COAL, Ten Dollars per Ton.
R. LOWE,
Pagoda Island.

Foochow, 14th May, 1880. [2m855

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A LARGE HORSE, and English PHAETON, single and double, with HARNESS, &c., complete. Address X. Z., Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [926

G. FALCONER AND CO.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KOWLOON HOTEL,
Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula.
BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARDS, NEW PATENT SHOOTING GALLERIES, &c.
REFRESHMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.
RICH. BRAUN.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1880. [568

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.

Tiffin at One o'clock. Dinner at Seven.

Good Accommodation for Visitors.

New English and American Billiard Tables.

35] J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 118.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE LIGHT was exhibited for the First Time at Sunset of the 28th instant.

The Illuminating Apparatus is Dioptric of the Fourth Order, showing a fixed RED LIGHT from S. 32° E. to S. 10° E., a fixed WHITE LIGHT eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from S. 10° E. round by S. and W. to N. 83° E., and a fixed RED LIGHT eclipsed for about 4 seconds every minute from N. 83° E. till it is shut in by Marsh Point. The Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward.

The Light is elevated 171 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, the WHITE LIGHT should be visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles, and the RED LIGHT at 8.

The Tower is round, of iron, 10 feet high and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 22 feet.

The Tower, Dwellings and Boundary Wall are painted white.

Approximate Position:—Lat. 22° 14'. Long. 116° 47'.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Swatow, 31st May, 1880. [1m941

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 119.

CHINA SEA.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SUGAR LOAF ISLAND LIGHT was exhibited for the First Time at Sunset of the 29th instant.

The Illuminating Apparatus is Dioptric of the Sixth Order, showing a fixed WHITE LIGHT varied by Red Flashes at half minute intervals and visible all round.

The Light is elevated 200 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible 8 nautical miles.

The Tower is round, of iron, 9½ feet high, and with a total height from its base to the lantern vane of 21½ feet.

The Tower and Lantern Dome are painted red and the Dwellings white.

Approximate Position:—Lat. 23° 19' 8". Long. 116° 44' 25".

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Swatow, 31st May, 1880. [1m942

INTIMATIONS.

THOS. IDE BOWLER,
ARBITRATOR, CHINESE INTERPRETER, HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENT.
Rents and Debts collected on commission.
Security can be given.
13½, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Entrance in Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1880. [1017

WANTED, an AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, by good maker, with BALLS, CUES, &c. Must be in good order. Apply, by letter, stating where to be seen, to M. E. J., Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1880. [1012

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant until the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1880. [983

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST DEED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF
WILLIAM McGREGOR SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held, pursuant to the 167th Section of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1864, before the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, at the Court House of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1880, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon, when the Trustee will submit a Statement of the whole Estate collected by him, and of the Property outstanding specifying the cause of its being so outstanding, and of all the Receipts and of all the Payments thereout made; and any Creditor may attend and examine such Statement and compare the Receipts with the Payments. And the Meeting will declare by resolution whether any and what part of the said produce of the Estate (after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies) shall be divided amongst the Creditors.

In the meantime Proofs of Debt will be received by the Undersigned.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1880.

BRERETON AND WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Trustee,
994] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF KWOK ACHEONG, LATE OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, of No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, the Solicitors of the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said KWOK ACHEONG, amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, or their Solicitors, the said Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, have then had notice; and that the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO had not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.

BRERETON AND WOTTON,
761] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ATHOLL"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1880. [1w1004

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "HECTOR," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 19th June for shipment per Steamer "GLAUCUS."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1880. [996

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 14th June, 1880.

Goods undelivered after the 19th June, 1880, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1880. [960

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, SINGAPORE, AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"FLEURS CASTLE,"
Kidder, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo, including Cargo per Steamer "UTOPIA," from New York, are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of L

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
For 1880,
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the
EIGHTEENTH YEAR
in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAKHOI, HOIHOW, WHAMPOA, CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, TAKAO, TAIWANFOO, KEELUNG, FOOCHOW, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG, KIUKIANG, WUHU, HANKOW, ICHANG, CHEFOO, TAKU, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (HIOGO), OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA, HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGAPORE, as well as condensed accounts of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of Annam.

The Work is embellished with the following Plans and Maps:—Chrome-lithograph Plans of VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a Chrome-lithograph Plate of the CODE of SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA PEAK; and Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONGKONG.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines" is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
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SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
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SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19TH, 1880.

THE rumour to which the Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* gives currency, to the effect that France has entered into some sort of engagement with Russia in the event of that power going to war with China, is not, we think, founded on any substantial basis. According to this correspondent, France is to permit Russia to blockade Chinese ports as she likes on condition that France is allowed to have her way unmolested in Cochin-China. French interests in China are comparatively small, it is true, and consequently France would be less affected than either England or Germany by a blockade of the Treaty ports; but, as we pointed out the other day, France regards the French Settlement at Shanghai as French territory, and would ill brook having it blockaded by any power. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that France is at all anxious for Russia's forbearance in Cochin-China. As a matter of fact, France has no reason to expect the interference of any power in that country. With the exception of Spain, no European Power has entered into treaty relations with Annam, and none of them possess interests, commercial or otherwise, of any magnitude there. If France wishes to annex Tonquin—which has been denied by one of our Saigon contemporaries—there is no European Power likely to say her nay, or to wish to attempt intervention. On the contrary, most civilised Governments would wish France success in the enterprise, as it is well known that the country is wretchedly misgoverned by Annam. The only Government that has any reason to object to the absorption of Tonquin into French Colonial possessions is that of China, who would thereupon find the French at the gates of Yunnan. And China would in reality benefit greatly—perhaps more than France or even Tonquin—by the change, for brigandage and disorder on her frontiers would receive a severe and decided check by the extension of French authority over Tonquin. It was owing to the utter helplessness of Annam, and the weakness of Chinese power in Kwangsi and Yunnan, that the rebellious movement headed by LI YUNG-CHOI had so prolonged an existence. England has no jealousy of French power in Cochin-China, and is more than content to see that country make slow but peaceful progress under Gallic rule. The present French Government does not appear aggressive, displays no lust for empire, and aims rather to conserve than to extend. It is doubtful whether the Republic is anxious for the annexation of Tonquin, and if that should come to pass it would be effected only for the benefit of French commercial interests and from the impossibility of obtaining any improvement in the position of affairs while the country groans under the rule of Annamite mandarins. Of one thing we may be certain—that France would not ask leave at St. Petersburg to incorporate Tonquin with her Cochin-Chinese Colonies. Nor is it reconcileable with reason that France should enter into a sort of secret understanding with Russia on Eastern affairs. They are not natural allies—the genius of the French Republic is emphatically opposed to that of the Muscovite Empire, and the position in the Far East involves no issue sufficiently momentous to both to unite them by the bonds of self-interest. We will therefore, as the *Mercury* correspondent suggests, take the rumour as such, and it is worth very little indeed. Possibly it had its origin in the inventive brain of an interested party.

THE Reuter's telegram last to hand, and which appears in another column, seems to presage fresh trouble to Europe. The Gladstone Administration, while pledged not to reverse the foreign policy of their predecessors so far as accomplished facts are concerned, are not bound to act in the future as Lords BEACONSFIELD and SALISBURY would have done. The summoning of a Conference of the Great Powers to consider the present state of the Turkish Empire and the settlement of various disputes with Greece, Montenegro, Albania, &c., was the result of a desire on the part of the British Government to see the claims of Greece supported. Turkey now refuses to be bound by the decisions of a Conference at which she is not represented, and at first sight this seems a reasonable objection to take. Indeed, were it possible to trust the Turkish Government, the objection would be unanswerable. But, as matters stand, the Powers can simply point to unredeemed pledges, to a state of misrule and anarchy both in the European and Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire which is simply unparalleled, and to the most unbridled corruption and extravagance on the part of the Turkish Court and officials. The patience of Europe has been sorely tried by the intractable Turk, and his exit is generally desired, though there is less consensus of opinion as to the practicability of his wholesale departure. On the other hand, it may be that Turkey is once more under Muscovite influence and is playing a game in which she will have to act as cats-paw for Russia. If this should prove to be the case, the Eastern problem has assumed a new and by no means agreeable phase, and there is a diminished chance of a pacific settlement of this *vexata quæstio*.

The British ship *Clydesdale* left Yokohama on the 30th ultimo for Hongkong.

The next two direct steamers, with the sixth sale's opium, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant for this port.

The P. and O. steamer *Ancona*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong at 6 A.M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

A parade and inspection of the Volunteer and Government Fire Brigades will take place at 4.30 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at the Central Fire Brigade Station.

We hear that Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Clerk of Councils, returns to England by the next French mail on vacation leave of four months, to be possibly extended to twelve months on half pay.

The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Glenfinlas* left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., and the steamer *Glenaffer* also leaves Singapore for this port to-day.

Mr. W. S. Lording, of the Harbour-Master's Department, who returned to England on half pay last year, has been compelled by ill health to retire on pension. His service extends over a period of somewhat more than twenty years.

Through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, we learn that the M. M. steamer *Ava*, with the next outward French mail, passed Cape St. James at 10.30 a.m. on the 17th inst., bound for Hongkong.

We hear that yesterday an interim order was served on the Committee of the Hongkong Club restraining them from publishing any resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held yesterday afternoon, and, as will be seen by the Law Notices, a notice of motion in Pitman v. Keswick and Others will come on for hearing at eleven o'clock this morning.

It is rumoured that the troopship *Orontes* will leave England in September next with drafts and reliefs for the China Station. Should a change of regiments take place it is probable that the 61st (South Gloucestershire) regiment will be brought to Singapore, the Buffs be transferred to Hongkong, and the Inniskillings will go to the Cape. Amongst the Buffs it is the general opinion that they will come to Hongkong at the end of the year.

Considerable excitement has been caused during the last few days amongst the boating and lower orders of the native population by the issuing of a placard offering two hundred dollars reward for recovery of the dead body of one Tang Mui-kai, a Chinese who is said to have fallen overboard from the steamer *Yangtsze* during her last trip to Shanghai. The unfortunate occurrence is stated to have taken place near the Namoa light; and the placard then goes on to describe the dress and ornaments worn by the deceased, his personal appearance, and also states his age, which was about thirty-four, and that the reward is offered by the father of the deceased.

The neighbourhood of Hongkong, although apparently so destitute of animal life, has yet a far more extensive fauna than the mere ordinary observer might suppose. It may perhaps be remembered by those who were here at the time when we published a series of articles entitled "Places of Interest in the Neighbourhood" that the writer in one of those articles mentioned the existence of a curious kind of small wild pig which the Chinese in the neighbourhood of a place called Pak Mong Fa in the Kwei Shin district called *man tin chi*, which means a pig that grubs up the fields. It may be mentioned that there are now a couple of these curious little animals in the colony, a boar and a sow. They are rather higher on the legs than an ordinary pig, are striped in alternate bands of black and reddish yellow, and are apparently a species of peccary. They seem to refuse any kind of food which may be offered them except sweet potatoes, which vegetable they immediately seize and devour with avidity.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG,
SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE.
CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At 10 a.m.
John Pitman v. Hon. W. Keswick and others (Motion)—At 11 a.m.

SUPREME COURT.

18th June.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SMALE.

KIDNAPPING.

Ip Wing Kai, a man, and Sun Lai Hing, a woman, were charged with taking So Tai Hoe, an unmarried girl of fifteen years, out of the possession of Tam Yu Tung, the person having lawful charge of her, on the 13th May; also with unlawfully detaining the girl with intent to obtain a ransom.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by the Acting Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. B. Johnson) prosecuted.

The jurors were Messrs. W. M. Morgan, A. G. Aitken, J. A. Ellert, E. Lilley, F. M. Gonsalves, A. Fonseca, junr., and J. Kennedy.

It appeared that the girl, having left the house of her foster parents or an errand, was met by the female prisoner, who asked her to go and look at something up the hill, and afterwards took her to her house, telling her she should go home again shortly. In the house she was placed in a small room, the door of which was locked, and here she was detained, notwithstanding her entreaties that she might be allowed to go home. While in the room, in the absence of the female prisoner, she heard a man say "Do not go out or you will get into trouble," but she did not see the person who spoke. Placards were issued by the girl's foster parents offering a reward for her recovery, and information was given which led to the discovery of the child in the prisoners' house. The police, on going there, found both prisoners in the house and arrested them.

His Lordship, in summing up, directed the jury that there was no evidence against the man on either count, and with regard to the woman he asked them to direct their attention to the second count only.

The first prisoner was acquitted and the second found guilty on the second count and not guilty on the first.

Sentence was deferred.

MORE TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS.

Chan Asee was charged with decoying from the Colony a female named Kwok Atai for the purposes of prostitution, on the 17th October, 1879; also that she did unlawfully purchase for the purpose of prostitution a female named Chun Tow Kut on the 18th November, 1879, and fraudulently entice her to leave the Colony.

The prisoner was the keeper of a brothel at Swatow. She was in Hongkong in October last and saw the girl Kwok Atai sewing bags in the street. She asked her how much she earned, and then offered her better employment if she would go with her to Swatow. The girl consented, but on arriving at the prisoner's house at Swatow she was compelled to become a prostitute against her will, and was beaten when she objected. Finally, a man named Amow took her out of the brothel and brought her to Hongkong, and she was now living with a friend of Amow's as his wife. In the second case, it appeared the girl was living with her uncle, from whom the prisoner, according to the girl's statement, purchased her on the representation that she would get her married. Having obtained possession of the girl she took her to her brothel at Swatow. On the girl's refusing to be a prostitute she was beaten, and after some time she yielded. After being in the brothel about a year, she left with the other girl. The prisoner followed them to Hongkong, and having found where they were living, she wanted to take them back to Swatow, but both girls refused to go, and the prisoner was arrested.

In cross-examination of one of the girls the prisoner asked her if they did not drug her so that they might run away.

The witness denied that they had done so.

One of the witnesses examined was a man named Lam Achan, who, in cross-examination by the prisoner, said that it was true he had written to her about the two girls, asking her to come and see them; also stating that he would expect to be paid for his trouble. He had written to her in reference to another girl, when the sum of $120 was mentioned. The prisoner refused to give him anything, so he gave information to the police.

The defence set up by the prisoner, was that the first girl was not hers, but that the second girl was her property, that she bought her at Swatow and held a bill of sale for her and another girl, and that when she bought her it was well understood that she bought her for a prostitute, and that the girl consented. She complained of the conduct of the man Lam Achan, to whom she said she had previously paid $400, and who gave information to the police about her as she was leaving by the *Namoa*. She denied that she had ever beaten the girls, but said that of course they would say so after they had run away.

His Lordship, in summing up, instructed the jury that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the purchase of the second girl, but if they believed the evidence they might convict the prisoner of decoying by fraudulent means in both cases.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first and third counts.

Sentence deferred.

MORE DECOYING.

Wong Achan, a woman, was charged with decoying a female, named Wong Chun Chow, from this Colony, for the purpose of emigration, at Yow Mah Tee, on the 16th April; also with decoying a female named So Ayee, at the same time and place; also with taking the said So Ayee, she being then under the age of sixteen years, to wit, fifteen years, out of the lawful custody of one Luk Amuk, at the same time and place.

It appeared the decoyed woman and girl were the concubine and adopted daughter of a Taoist priest at Yow Mah Tee. The prisoner had often seen and spoken to them, and she represented to the woman that the priest and his wife were going to sell her and her adopted daughter, and offered to take them to the house of the woman's father, near Canton. At first the woman did not believe this, but finally, after the prisoner had repeated it several times, she came to think it was true and consented to go with the prisoner. She then took them to Canton and left them in a house on the Honam side of the river, in charge of an old woman, who refused to allow them to go out. While there some people came to look at them, and the woman, being afraid they were going to sell them, stole out of the house early one morning, taking the girl with her, and got on board a passage boat, which took them to her father's house. After being there a short time the priest came, and they both returned with him and are now living with him. In order to find out where they were he had offered a reward of $60 for such information. A passenger by the same steamer as that in which the prisoner and the woman and girl travelled to Canton gave evidence that the prisoner, whom he knew, told him they were her grandchildren.

The prisoner denied having had anything to do with the woman and girl, and said she had had a quarrel with the priest's first wife, in consequence of which the priest said he would spend some money to bring her into trouble.

Chew Akow, called by the prisoner, said he was a hawker of vegetables in Canton. The prisoner was his aunt, and his father having died, he sent for her. She did not receive his letter, and on the 6th April he came to fetch her. They went to Canton together, and from there to their native place, where they performed the religious ceremonies, and on the 17th April they returned to Hongkong by steamer. He also said he was at Yow Mah Tee at the time of the quarrel mentioned by the prisoner, and it lasted three days. The witnesses had all been bought to give evidence, as he had been told, and he begged the Court thoroughly to investigate the matter, as it was truly a charge brought against an innocent party. They were low people on the prisoner's side and could not afford to buy witnesses, but they had tried to do so.

The prisoner was found guilty on all three counts.

Sentence deferred.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this morning.

Having learnt that one of his friends is just on the point of leaving Paris to fight a duel in Belgium, Adolphe hastens off the railway station, and arrives on the platform just before the departure of the train. "Victor, Victor!" he cries, seeing his friend at a carriage window. "Oh, my dear fellow, how good of you," returns the other. "You have heard all?" "Of course, of course! You know you have a book of mine!"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

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LONDON, June 16th.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS.

The Porte has informed the Ambassadors of the Great Powers that the decisions of the Conference are not binding upon Turkey because its Representative is excluded from the deliberations thereof.

POLICE COURT.

18th June.

BEFORE C. Y. CREAGH, ESQ.

A STRAGGLER.

James Cleland, a marine on H.M.S. *Kestrel*, was charged by P.C. 16 with straggling from H.M.S. *Kestrel* on the 17th instant.—Ordered to be sent on board his vessel.

AN ASSAULT.

Lo Ating, a coolie, was charged with committing an assault.

Luis Rodrigues, a watchman at the Po Lok theatre, said that on the previous afternoon he saw the prisoner going into the theatre without a ticket. Witness asked him who he was, and told him to go out and get a ticket. He did go out, and threw a piece of mortar at witness, which cut his mouth.

P.C. 57, who was on duty at the theatre, said that on hearing the cry of "Police" he proceeded to the spot and saw the complainant and prisoner struggling. The former was bleeding from the mouth.

The prisoner denied having thrown anything.

Fined $5, in default ten days' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for three hours at the theatre.

STEALING A HOE.

Li Angan, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing a hoe worth about half-a-dollar from outside the Man Shing Shop, West street.—The charge was proved, and the prisoner sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

Chan Atim, a coolie, was charged with stealing two pieces of clothing, to wit, a pair of silk trousers and a cotton jacket.

A widow, residing in Cochrane street, placed the clothes to dry on the verandah of the second floor of her house. When she went to bed at nine o'clock her clothes were still there, and she closed the doors leading into the verandah. About four o'clock a.m., an Armenian residing at No. 21, heard some one walking overhead. He got up and found that the street door, which was closed at nine o'clock the previous night, had been opened. Thinking that something was wrong, he called out "Who is there?" Receiving no reply he called several times for the police, and after a lapse of about half-an-hour—according to the witness's time—Indian constable No. 664, who was returning to the Central Station, from duty, appeared on the scene. He then went upstairs and found the prisoner in a back room with the trousers on, and the jacket, which he had stolen from the verandah next door, under his arm.

The prisoner had five previous convictions since 1875 proved against him.

The case was remanded until the 22nd instant.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES ON HONGKONG.

The geological origin of Hongkong is volcanic or trappean, principally trachytic. On the N.W. portion of the island the formation is hornblendic granite; it is basic or oligoclase (soda lime) metamorphosed from the Plutonic basic rocks, felstone, eurite, &c., of which amphibole is a constituent; it is non-intrusive, with veins of segregation showing at times; its colour is from greyish to brownish.

The granite is greatly decomposed, often to a depth of fifty feet or more, arising from the chemical action of rain and carbonic acid decomposing the oligoclase; the decomposition is, perhaps, facilitated by the presence of minute grains of marcasite disseminated throughout.

The decomposed rock is in many places removed by degradation and the sound stone exposed, from the process of denudation and erosion disintegrating the mass. The amphibole contains a large percentage of protoxyde of iron, colouring the *débris* from a light to a deep reddish brown. The decomposed mass contains frequent bodies, boulder like, of rough spheroidal and cubical or prism shaped blocks of sound stone, with decomposing envelopes of several layers, like the coating of an onion; these are *in situ*, and it is difficult to explain how they have retained their hardness; it may be that these were certain points of crystallization around which the original rock was formed and in the process of decomposition forms a kernel; the orbicular concentric layers are in various states of decomposition, the kernal being highly quartiferous. The surface, where not degraded, weathers with a flowing outline; where the degradation has exposed the hard rock, the weathering has somewhat the usual character of the granite class.

Generally, throughout the rest of the island, which rises into numerous peaks and ridges, the formation is Plutonic rock, felstone or felsyte, at one time buried beneath the sea or earth, but afterwards erupted or intruded and consolidated at or near a former surface of the earth at, comparatively speaking, little pressure, the felstone or felsyte are in many instances highly silicious and for the most part a felsitic compound. It is generally compact, frequently vesicular, amygdaloidal or porphyritic, and not being a Hypogene rock accompanied by tuff and other mechanically derived associates, and is interstratified at times with derivative rocks. The weathering is in flowing surfaces. In many instances, particularly the highest peaks and ridges, the volcanic rocks make their appearance; they are principally of the trachytic group, are eruptive and intrusive and were consolidated near the present surface. They are necessarily accompanied by tufa and such mechanically derived associates.

In certain places the augitic or basic process known as basalt makes its appearance, sometimes occurring in dykes; none being observed in the columnar form. The weathering presents a rough, uneven aspect.

Disseminated through the basaltic rock are numerous boulders of highly silicious syenite, an apparent metamorphosis from the granite basic rock, hornblendic granite.

J. M. J., F.R.G.S.I.

17th May, 1880.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

17th June.

Early this morning a very strong wind—almost like a young tornado—was experienced in the end of the Western Suburb, which blew down ten or twelve houses. Fortunately, as it happened, no one was crushed to death, as would have been the case had the gust occurred during the night.

The watchmen who guard the tombs outside the North Gate of the City have petitioned the authorities to the effect that, on account of the heavy rains, the thieves have found greater opportunities for plundering the graves of clothing, jewellery, and other offerings, and they accordingly ask for assistance to enable them to keep better guard over the resting places of the departed.

Another sad accident has occurred on the river. A few days ago a passage boat, on its way from Fa Yuen, on the North River, to this city was carried away by the strong current and wrecked, when a large number of passengers was drowned.

The Prefect of Chew Hing has sent a wei-yuen to this city to purchase a large quantity of rice for that place, in view of an impending scarcity there, the district having been disastrously inundated and the growing crops more or less destroyed by the waters.

COREA.

The distance between Fusan and Gensan, Corea, is one hundred and twenty-five ri by sea, and one hundred and twelve ri by land.

The Governor of Tokiseki Fu, Corea, has communicated with the Japanese Authorities at Fusan respecting the despatch of a Corean Ambassador to Japan. It is said that the Ambassador will leave Fusan at the beginning of this month, and the traders in that port will entertain him at a farewell banquet prior to his departure. The Ambassador will call at Shimonoseki and Kobe, and then proceed overland to Tokio along the Tokaido. It is expected that he will remain in the capital for four months, and visit Nikko and other places of interest during his stay in Japan.

The *Ahikusa Maru* on her first trip to Gensan, Corea, arrived at Fusan about 1 p.m. on the 17th ultimo. The vessel had on board Consul General Maida, between two and three hundred passengers, and a very large cargo. In consequence, she was unable to take any more passengers in at Fusan, and left there in company with the man-of-war *Amabi Kan*, at 6 p.m. on the 18th, for Gensan. Those traders of Fusan who had been long waiting for the opening of Gensan, were greatly disappointed when they found the Tokio merchants got there before them through there being no room in the steamer. The *Kanko Maru* arrived at Fusan at 1 p.m. on the 24th ultimo, carrying as usual, a large number of passengers.—*Japan Mail.*

TOKIO.

It is reported that the Tokio-Takasaki railway will be extended to Maibashi viâ Isesaki.

The railway line now in course of construction at the Kamaishi mines, in the province of Rikuzen, will be completed about the month of July next.

It is now under consideration to open the Kioto-Otsu railway line, which is almost completed, on the 15th of July next, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

The Noshiro mines in the province of Echigo were thought to contain large quantities of copper, but when they were lately properly tested it was found that the ore contained only one-fifth copper, the remainder being sulphur.

The construction of the street tramway in Tokio, projected by Mr. Taneda Seiichi, is shortly to be commenced. It is expected that the work will be completed before the opening of the second National Industrial Exhibition next year.

Cases of cholera are reported to have occurred on the 30th ultimo at Suwaoho, Asakusa, Tokio, and the village of Namitachi, in the prefecture of Kumamoto. A case resembling cholera is also reported from the village of Furukata, in Kumamoto.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that Her Majesty the Empress is a great adept in the art of fancy needlework, and has lately embroidered two robes for the young Prince Harunomiya. Her Majesty also intends to embroider a robe for the Emperor. Our contemporary mentions that Her Majesty is greatly interested in historical works relating to the ancient days of Japan, and studies them continually.

Mr. Orushima, one of the writers on the staff of the *Hokashiu Zasshi* having published two articles in that periodical, one on the Meeting Regulations, and the other under the title of "Powerful at Home, and Powerless Abroad," both violent attacks upon the Government and therefore infractions of the Press Laws, has been condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment. Mr. Kashima, the publisher of the periodical, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as an accessory.—*Japan Mail.*

ARABIA AND TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of *The Times* asserts that the Sultan has re-appointed Abdul Muttalib Grand Sheriff of Mecca, a post which he has held before. Should the report prove true the appointment has considerable significance, for the man thus specially favoured by the Porte has always been a bitter opponent of all non-Islamite interests in the East. He is a bigot and a fanatic. He regards all Mahomedans who adopt, in however restricted a degree, the manners and customs of the West, as little better than infidels, and as Sheriff he can scarcely fail to exercise an influence for evil in the Hejaz. The correspondent states that for some years back the Arabs of the Hejaz, Northern Arabia, and Western Syria have exhibited symptoms of disaffection towards the Turkish Government, and that a number of the principal Sheikhs have lately been attempting to form a coalition among the Bedouin tribes with the object of driving the Turks out of the country. Similar rumours have often reached this country, and about two years ago there were some unimportant disturbances near the northern littoral of the Persian Gulf which seemed for a time to give them colour. Those disturbances speedily collapsed owing to the stringent measures adopted by the Turks, who foresaw that it might easily result in a formidable outbreak. The hatred with which the Arabs regard the presence of the Turks in Arabia is notorious, but they are so divided and sub-divided into hostile tribes and factions, and so unwilling to serve under any other banner than that of the tribe to which they belong, that they are incapable of combined action for a lengthened period. It is not altogether impossible that some of the Arab Sheikhs may have been endeavouring to form a coalition, but it is far more likely that a fictitious coalition has been originated at Constantinople by the party of the new Sheriff, who though related to the late Sheriff Hosein was his rival and antagonist. As *The Times'* correspondent says, Abdul Muttalib is held in high esteem by the Arabs, and they still bear in affectionate remembrance the period during which he resided in Mecca as Grand Sheriff, his incumbency having been terminated by his recall to Constantinople in 1858, immediately after the Jeddah massacre—an event which there is some reason to believe was largely if not wholly due to his influence. Nor is it at all an improbable suggestion that the assassination of Sheriff Hosein was instigated by the new Sheriff or by some of his party, though, as we stated some time ago, the people of Jeddah and Mecca do not seem to regard the act as having been committed with any other purpose than that of mere personal revenge. But whatever the circumstances that led to the murder, the appointment of Abdul Muttalib is one, as we have said, of grave significance at the present moment, as indicating in a marked degree the feeling with which the Porte regards England. The *Times'* correspondent falls into the error which we have already exposed of attributing to the Grand Sheriff of "Mecca immense moral influence throughout the Mahomedan world, and among the Mahomedans of India in particular;" but weak as the Sheriff's influence really is, it is not to the interest of England that the post should be held by a man of Abdul Muttalib's stamp, an avowed enemy of England, and one who has always held, if he has not been greatly belied, the murder of an "infidel" as a meritorious action. Sheriff Hosein was, if not strongly favourable to the cultivation of friendship with England, at least willing passively to enjoy the benefits to be derived from a friendly policy; and it is to be regretted that the very brief period during which he held office afforded him but little opportunity of impressing his own moderate sentiments upon the people around him. Abdul Muttalib is an old man and cannot hope to hold his new appointment for many years, but his influence among the people of the Hejaz is great, and may prove sufficient to work much evil in a very short time, and the fact that Sheriff Oun, the brother of the late Sheriff, who has strong claims to the succession, has been overlooked, adds to the significance of the Sultan's selection.—*Times of India.*

A young medical man was attending an old Irishwoman who lived in one of the poorer quarters of Edinburgh. She had been very ill, but was on the way to recovery, when one day she said to the doctor, "Will ye tell me, doctor dear, for certain, whether I'll get well again or no." "Oh, yes; I think you'll be all right soon now," was the answer. "I wanted to know for sure, ye see, doctor, because I'm a lone woman, an' I subscribed to a burvin' society, an' I just wished to know if I was likely to be gettin' any benefit out of it or no."

At a garrison ball, a newly-arrived ensign, wishing for a partner, was offered an introduction to a young lady of somewhat large proportions. He declined, saying he would just as soon drag a cart about the room. The lady, who chanced to be the colonel's daughter, heard the remark, and secretly resolved to have her revenge when an opportunity offered. Later in the evening, the young officer discovered the fact of her being the daughter of his "chief," and thought it well to retract his former refusal. On being presented, and soliciting the favour of the next waltz, she coolly bowed and said, "I thank you, but I am much too heavy a cart for any donkey to draw."

THE VENTILATION OF COAL SHIPS.

The inquiry recently concluded at Liverpool into the supposed loss of the ship *Scythia*, which left Cardiff in June last with a cargo of coal and has not since been heard of, once more directs attention to the necessity for some additional legislation with reference to the conveyance of coal by sea. But little attention has been paid to the many warnings and recommendations on the ventilation of coal-laden vessels which have emanated from the courts of inquiry into casualties arising from explosions of gas on board such ships. In the case of the *Scythia*, it seems, the court considered that when the vessel left Cardiff she was better ventilated than is usually the case. Looking, however, to the inefficient manner in which such coal-carrying ships are generally ventilated, this is not saying very much in her favour. Mr. Wales, one of the Government inspectors of mines, who was examined, expressed an opinion that some mechanical means ought to be adopted for exhausting the gas generated in the holds of such vessels; and the history of the loss and casualties arising from gas explosions on board ships certainly indicates that some stringent regulations on this point are much needed. The fact is, as Mr. Wales pointed out in a former inquiry, without ventilation the hold of a ship laden with coal is simply a great gas-holder. He recommends that the ventilation should be so arranged that there should be at least one or more tubes going through the main deck into every hold. To depend upon ventilation from the hatchways is extremely unsafe, since as soon as the vessel meets with bad weather, and takes in water over the decks, the hatches are put on to prevent the water getting into the hold. No means of ventilation then exist, and should the bad weather continue an explosion of gas causing loss of life, if not the total destruction of the vessel, is too frequently the result.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ANOMALOUS TITLES.

A query addressed to the *Times* as to the proper spelling of Lord Carington's name furnishes a theme for curious speculation. It appears that the desire to possess some distinguishing appellation is common to men in every stage of civilisation. If one is named John Browne, he is eager to be dubbed a knight or a baronet, in order that he may sink his surname and be addressed as Sir John. Then he would readily resume his patronymic as Lord Browne. Thin, again, he would exchange with joy in order to be known as the Earl, Marquis, or Duke of Brownsville. If by some chance he should come to occupy a place, such as that filled by Oliver Cromwell, he would sign himself simply John, in order to let the world know that he is the John of all Johns. Not to be something, but "The" something, is, indeed, a prevalent ambition. Mr. Ap Jones, from Wales, is not content with bearing the name of his forefathers. He does not rest satisfied till he is known as The Ap Jones. In the same way, The O'Donoghue, The O'Gorman Mahon, The O'Mulligan, and the Knight of Kerry distinguish themselves in Ireland, and The McDhu and the Master of Lovat in Scotland. If Ap Jones and the rest of them hesitate to proclaim themselves of the noble company of the "Thes" they have no compunction in describing themselves as Ap Jones of Llanfaff, O'Mulligan of Kilpig, McDhu of Glen Livit, &c. This device takes them out of the common rank, and is almost as good as being a "The." Some offices of State carry with them the coveted designation. No report of the proceedings in the House of Commons gives the names of, for instance, the Financial Minister or the law officers for either of the three kingdoms. It is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the Lord Advocate of Scotland. The individuality of the man is sunk in the dignity of the office. Why these should be so designated, while the Premier and other officials of higher rank are plainly named, is not quite clear. Again, the distinguishing title "Dr." or "Professor" is conferred on some members and not on others. The late member for Stoke invariably figured in the debates as "Dr." Kenealy, while Mr. Beresford Hope, for example, and several other LL.D.'s were deprived of the title. The new Postmaster-General sometimes appeared as Mr. Fawcett, and at others as Professor Fawcett, and doubtless we shall read in the present session some humptious speeches from the member for Southwark, "Professor" Rogers. One Presbyterian minister has been returned to the new Parliament. Will he be termed the reverend member?—*Globe.*

THE NORDENFELDT GUN.

A course of experiments extending over three days has just been concluded with the Nordenfeldt machine gun, on the platform near the *Excellent*, gunnery ship, at Portsmouth. In this type of gun, which has hitherto been supplied to the Navy, a defect in the half-cocking arrangement allowed the hammer to slip and explode the cartridge prematurely, while a similar defect in the carrier and guides permitted a cartridge which happened to remain in the barrel after missing fire to be exploded by the point of a subsequent cartridge; and serious accidents from these causes resulted on board the *Comus* and the *Northampton*. Improvements have since been introduced into the mechanism of the weapon by Mr. Thusten Nordenfeldt with the object of making accidents from these sources impossible, at the same time that they simplify the firing arrangements. The purpose of the experiments at the *Excellent* was to put the alterations to a practical test under every conceivable condition, abnormal as well as normal. The gun passed successfully through the ordeal, although 20 cases of ammunition were fired during the trials. It is now intended to subject the improved Nordenfeldt to a competitive trial with the Hotchkiss revolving cannon at a moving target.—*Portsmouth Times.*

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME.

A strange story comes from Constantinople. A few nights ago, so runs the version of the affair given in a German paper, three robbers, armed to the teeth, broke into the house of a Prussian living in Constantinople. Threatening to forthwith murder him if he resisted, they compelled the owner to submit to being bound, and then demanded from him his valuables and money. The Prussian at once gave up his gold watch and some £4 of Turkish money which he had in his pockets; but this small booty did not satisfy the robbers. Again they threatened death, and finally obliged the bound and helpless man to tell them where they would find the key of his business safe. This safe happened to be in a room on the third floor, at the top of the house, and thither the three robbers, having obtained possession of the key, hastened, leaving the owner bound, and threatening to return and shoot him if he called for assistance. But as they went up stairs his wife, who had been watching what was taking place from another room, slipped quietly in and cut the bonds of her husband. Arming themselves with revolvers, the pair crept quietly up the stairs, came upon the robbers absorbed in dividing among themselves the contents of the safe, and without a word shot down two of them. The other threw down his weapons and begged for mercy. Turning the tables upon him the Prussian bound his late assailant fast, and, leaving his wife to watch over him with a loaded revolver in her hand, hastened to the nearest captain station. There he found the officer in charge absent, and on inquiry for a sub-officer was told that both of the latter were also away. Thereupon the Prussian asked four of the men to accompany him to his house, and take the bound burglar into custody. Arrived in the room where the two men had been shot, the captains looked at the two corpses, looked at the prisoner, and recognised in the former the two sub-officers, and in the latter the officer of their own guard.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ELEPHANTIASIS.

The disease known as elephantiasis, in which, chiefly, the legs and feet are affected, becoming rough, scaly, and swollen to great size by serious infiltration, the skin growing thick and insensible, is frequent in Brazil. It is common to resort to remedial treatment of it by compression, but this is found to

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HEAD OFFICE—SURREY STREET, NORWICH.
LONDON OFFICE—50, FLEET STREET.
AMOUNT INSURED ..... £135,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... £3,611,000.
The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on the usual terms.
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1880. [1m950

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [32

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1y1458

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ..... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant INSURANCES at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [28

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [29

THE ONTAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $34,132.21.
DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEI, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1429

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Anchises (str.)	C. Jackson		Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 5 P.M.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)	J. Nicol		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 28th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Ellida	Winters	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Clydesdale	Hatfield		Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Centennial	Bearse	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Twilight	W. C. Warland	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	G. F. Muntz	Stenzel	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Wm. H. Marcy	Marcy	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 29th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Pizarro	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	McNear	Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Spirit of the Age	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Sindh (str.)	Monge		Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst., at Noon.
SAIGON	Venice (str.)	Rhode	Hongkong	Seay Shing	On 23rd inst.
COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, &c.	Somerset (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Gwalior (str.)	Babot		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	Avoca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA, via AMOY	Emuy (str.)	Blanco		Remedios & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE, &c.	Niigata-Maru (str.)	Walker		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 26th inst., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI	Sunda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)	Rolland	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Antenor (str.)	J. T. Bragg		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Glaucus (str.)	T. Jackson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	Ancona (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI, &c.	Hainan (str.)	Conner	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 6 P.M.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [918

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [3

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [19

CHATWOOD'S "INVINCIBLE" FIRE, FALL, AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
See Official Report of Trial at Amsterdam.
INDENTS TO S. CHATWOOD,
120, CANNON STREET,
292] LONDON, E.C. [June 12

JOHN BOOK & CO.,
4, LIME ST. SQUARE, LONDON.
Established 1860.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Orders invited for Machinery and Ironwork in all branches, including Steamers and Launches for Sea and River Service. Plant for Railways, Mines, Tramways, Docks, Saw, Rice, and Sugar Mills, Coffee and Tea Estates, &c., &c.
Catalogues, Drawings, and Estimates furnished on receipt of particulars.
Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference in London for payment against Shipping documents.
J. P. & Co. are open to receive consignments of every kind of Eastern product, and to give every information as to value, &c. [521 301

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

A CHINESE PASSENGER lately took a passage from Singapore to this Port by the steamer "HECTOR." On his embarkation he was already indisposed, and became so seriously ill that he departed this life. Through the kindness of Captain E. BILLINGE, Mate A. WILLIAMS, Dr. GIBBONS, and Compradore KWOK KAW, the Corpse, however, was conveyed to this Port, so that the Body might be buried in his native place. To record this act of the Captain's Benevolence, this notice is hereby given; and a Silk Flag was also presented to him.
PASSENGERS
By the steamer "HECTOR."
Hongkong, 14th June, 1880. [1s997

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNG-CHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.
OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK-LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OAKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.
OAKEYS' INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEYS' SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL),
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate-Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.
OAKEYS' GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.
OAKEYS' EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OAKEYS' CABINET GLASS PAPER, WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACKLEAD, &c.
OAKEYS' GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [521 993

HEALTH RESTORED.
THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS
Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures effected by it. Prepared by
H. & T. KIRBY & CO.,
It is as harmless as Quinine, while as tonic for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked. [May 29. 906]

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS
Are composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminous), Quinine, Iron, and Nux Vomica. An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and loss of NERVE POWER. This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly. BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from this COMBINATION of TONICS. FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other Medicine.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
FOR HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE, FOR GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
521 681] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [3 Ap

IN CONSEQUENCE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS OF
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA AND PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature, thus,
LEA AND PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, and See Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. [52 292

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Finest and cheapest Meat flavouring Stock for Soups, made Dishes and Sauces.
Invaluable for India, on account of its keeping good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal*, &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, invariably adopted when once fairly tried. To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout China.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED.
52] 43, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. [701

E. P. & W. BALDWIN,
WILDEN WORKS,
Near
STOURPORT, ENGLAND.
SHEET IRON,
Branded
"BALDWIN, WILDEN,"
and
"SEVERN."
TIN PLATES,
Branded
"EP & WB"
WH
"WILDEN,"
"UNICORN,"
"ARLEY,"
"STOUR."
STAMPING SHEETS,
BUTTON IRON,
SHEET IRON PICKLED,
COLD ROLLED,
And CLOSE ANNEALED.
Export Agents—
BROOKER, DORE & Co.,
4, CORBET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET,
525] E.C.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simply but certain REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." Act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation and safe under any circumstances.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are borne testimony to by thousands who have derived benefits from their use, as they have been a never failing Family Friend for upwards of
FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are sold everywhere in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 11/ each. Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation. [52] 1593

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HAI-PHONG.

THE Steamship
"HAINAN,"
Captain Conner, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at 6 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1880. [1022

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Blanco, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1880. [1026

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"VENICE,"
Captain Rhode, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1880. [1025

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY,
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).
THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR,"
Captain J. T. Bragg, will be despatched on or about the 21st instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1880. [1023

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.
THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS,"
Captain T. Jackson, will be despatched on or about the 24th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1880. [996

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"AVA,"
Commandant Rolland, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
Taylor, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [925

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A1 British Bark
"SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"
Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [873

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 5/6 L. I. I German Bark
"ELLIDA,"
Winters, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [867

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship
"CLYDESDALE,"
Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [858

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"TWILIGHT,"
W. C. Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1880. [690

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"CENTENNIAL,"
Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [618

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship
"PIZARRO,"
Jackson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [924

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"WM. H. MARCY,"
Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [711

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS,"
Captain J. Nicol, will be despatched on or about the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1880. [873

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE
(Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient inducement offers), and taking through Cargo and Passengers to NEW ZEALAND.
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"SOMERSET"
will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1880. [1011

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.
ON MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1880, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "SINDH," Commandant MONGE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th of June, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE "NIIGATA-MARU," Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 21st instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th June, at Daylight.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 25th June.
No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.
All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.
Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 50A, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1880.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GWALIOR," Captain BABOT, will leave this on MONDAY, the 28th June, at 5 P.M.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. MCIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1880.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.
THE Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, June 29th, 1880, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the June 28th. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1880.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ALEX. NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Captain.
ANNIE W. WESTON, American bark, Winsor.—Vogel & Co.
ATHOLL, British steamer, Thomson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
C. A. LITTLEFIELD, American bark, L. A. Colcord.—Order.
CILUNNUM, British ship, Beadle.—Wieler & Co.
CLEVELAND, British steamer, N. Harvey.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
EL CAPITAN, American ship, Lincoln.—P. & O. Co.
EVENING STAR, British bark, Logan.—Blanchard & Co.
GESINE BRONS, German bark, F. von Trumbach.—Wieler & Co.
GUARDIAN, American ship, Paine.—Captain.
JAMES SHEPHERD, British bark, Madden.—Messageries Maritimes.
KANG-CHI, Chinese steamer, Petersen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
LORNE, British steamer, McC

EXTRACTS.

CANDID.

I will not praise your winsome face,
Your eyes of heavenly blue;
Nor will I rave of your sweet grace,
Your hair of golden hue.
Nor say I long for your embrace,
For that would not be true.

I'll praise not your complexion clear,
Nor marvel where you got
"Tip-tilted" nose, or shell-like ear,
Or skin without a spot.
I will not even call you "dear,"
Because, you know, your's not.

But, oh, your balance at the bank,
Your fortune still intact,
Your gold, your jewels, and your rank
Have powers to attract.
Which you have not. Your friend don't thank,
He only states a fact.

—*Judy.*

UNPRECEDENTED FACT AT A GAMBLING-TABLE.

A curious and unprecedented fact in connection with gambling is reported to have just taken place at Monte Carlo. At one of the Trente et Quarante tables the red came out nineteen times in succession. The bank was broken twice, and recourse had to be had to the funds of the Administration. Prince Amadeo, brother of the King of Italy, was present, but took no part in the game. The Comte d'Aspremont won 12,000 francs.

CORONATION OF PETER THE GREAT (1682).

From Eugène Schuyler's historical serial, "Peter the Great," *Scribner* for April, we take this account of the joint coronation of Peter the Great and his half-brother Iván as Czars:—

"On the evening of the 4th of July, 1682, there was a grand vesper service in all the churches, and especially in the Cathedral of the Assumption, where it was celebrated by the Patriarch Kir Joachim, attended by all the superior clergy. During the night a square platform, raised on twelve steps, was erected in the middle of the cathedral, immediately under the dome, and covered with crimson cloth. From this platform to the chancel the pavement was spread with red cloth, on which two strips of scarlet velvet were laid for the Czars, and a strip of blue velvet for the Patriarch. On each side were raised seats for the clergy, covered with Persian carpets and cloth of gold. On the centre platform a throne was erected. There had not been time to make entirely fresh regalia for the double coronation, and the silvered gilt throne of handsome workmanship made for the Czar Alexis was divided by a bar in the middle, so that it could be used by the two boys. Behind, a seat was placed, so that the monitor of Peter, through the hole in the back, could whisper to him the necessary responses. The crown, sceptre, and globe, originally presents from Constantine Monomachus, Emperor of the East, to the Grand Duke Vladímir of Kief, had been imitated in smaller size, and at less expense, for the use of Peter. The old historic ones, with which all the Czars had been crowned, were reserved for Iván. This was the last time they were ever used. The successors of Peter were Emperors, not Czars; and the crown and pectoral cross of Monomachus, the visible symbols of the relations of the Muscovite Czars to the Emperors of Constantinople, are now mere curiosities in the Imperial Treasury at Moscow. On the left side of this throne was a third throne for the Patriarch, the spiritual emperor. This, too, was used for the last time. The power of the clergy was to be diminished, and the rule of the Patriarch to be broken.

"In the chancel were placed six reading desks, two lower than the rest, covered with satin embroidered with jewels, on which were to be placed the crown and sceptre and the pectoral cross of Monomachus, containing a relic of the true cross.

"At the first dawn of day, on the 6th of July, the bells began to ring joyfully, and there was a great procession of the clergy from all the churches. At five o'clock the two boy Czars went to the palace chapel for matins, and then in procession to the banqueting hall. Here, in honour of the day, they promoted to the rank of boyár Prince Andréi Havánsky, Michael Plestchéief, and Matthew Miloslávsky. Lárion Miloslávsky and Zuciéf were made okónitchi, and Hitrovo and Pushétchnikof appointed privy councillors. The Czars wore long robes of cloth of gold covered with lace and fringes, broad sleeves, and caps set with precious stones. Not only were their robes cut from the same piece, but the candles they held were of the same length, that there might be no inequality. Select boyárs were then sent to the Treasury to fetch the cross, the crown, the sceptres, and the other regalia, which were brought in by priests, and then carried to the Cathedral of the Assumption, where they were received by the Patriarch and the superior clergy on gold dishes, and placed on the lecterns prepared for them. On entering the banqueting-hall the boyárs informed the Czars that all was ready; and then a long possession—beginning with the inferior officials, rising to the highest boyárs, then to the Czars, and gradually diminishing again to the petty officials and nobles—went slowly down the red staircase, from the banqueting hall to the Cathedral of the Assumption, over a path made on the pavement by crimson cloth, which was sprinkled by priests with holy water, through the dense masses of the populace which filled the whole square. At the entrance of the Cathedral the Czars were met by the Patriarch, who wished them long life, and held them the cross to kiss. After kissing the great pictures on the altar screen, especially the Virgin painted by St. Luke, the Czars took their places on the platform. Standing here in this old cathedral, crowded with their subjects, the gilded walls and pillars of which, lighted up by flickering candles, displayed the rude pictures of saints and martyrs; under the great central dome, from which looked down the gigantic image of our Saviour, with hands upraised in the act of blessing, the Czars, after reciting the story of their accession to the throne, demanded of the Patriarch the rite of consecration and coronation. The Patriarch, in reply, asked to what faith they belonged. They answered, 'To the holy orthodox Russian faith,' and set forth in a long speech the good which they expected to do to their people. Then, after hymns and prayers and swinging of censers, the Patriarch placed on their heads the crown of Monomachus, threw over their shoulders the coronation vestments, placed on their breasts the pectoral cross, gave the sceptres and globes into their hands, and then, when all had again taken their seats, ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon upon the mutual duties of Czar and people. Then followed the mass, during which the Czars, in sign of their priests as well as kings, went within the chancel behind the altar screen, and administered to themselves the Eucharist with their own hands. When the service was over, the Czars again kissed the true cross, the relics and the holy pictures, and with the nobles went in procession to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, where they paid reverence to the tombs of their ancestors, the Czars who are buried there, and especially to that Czarévitch Dimítri, who had already been canonised, and of whose death recent events must have often made them think. From there they went to the Cathedral of the Annunciation, then to the banqueting hall of the palace, where they received congratulations. Two days later occurred the great official banquet of the coronation."

THE HIGGINSES OF BOHERNASOGGARTH.

AN IRISH PICTURE.

Seventy years ago there was not in the townland of Bohernasoggarth a better farm than the sixty acres then granted on a lease for three lives to Patrick Higgins. No clause prohibiting subdivision was included in the lease; and long before the original lessee was gathered to his fathers two sons had been settled on farms of fifteen acres each, and a third division was made for the husband of his eldest daughter, who came to reside in the house. Year by year, as families grew and marriages were contracted, the various divisions were further subdivided, until at the expiration of the lease Mr. Roberts, the landlord, found himself confronted by ten families, who claimed the right to be received as separate tenants. After some difficulty this proposal was accepted, but the original rent of £65 became £90 under the new arrangement. The Higginses are a wonderfully prolific family; and the Christian names are so often repeated that if you want to find a Peter Higgins of Bohernasoggarth you must know if the man you require is Old Peter; or Peter Jack; or Peter mor, "big Peter;" or Peteeen, "little Peter;" or black Peter; red Peter; Peter the lord, so named from a hump on his back; or Peter-na-puss, "Peter with the mouth"—a feature so enormous that it might with reason be called the mouth with Peter.

Malachi Higgins is the tenant in possession of five acres of the divided farm. The house in which he lives was built by his father when on his marriage that portion of land was allotted to him. It is a cabin consisting of a single room. The walls are made of tempered mud mixed with straw, and the water that oozes from the rotten thatch makes slimy patterns upon their unwhitewashed faces. In this one room is a bedstead, raised about eighteen inches from the mud floor, on which a feather bed is placed over a thick layer of straw, and in this bed sleeps every member of the family—Malachi Higgins, his wife, and the girls' heads one way; the boys' heads at the other end of the bed. Before his father succeeded in procuring a bed the family adhered to the primitive custom of sleeping "stradogue." At night, rushes and ferns being spread upon the floor, the husband and wife lay down in the middle, the youngest girl next the mother, the youngest boy next the father, and so on in gradation of age until at the extreme ends were the young men of the family and the young women, strangers sleeping on the outside of their respective sexes. The bedstead being raised so high off the ground affords a comfortable place where the pigs can sleep, and in winter the additional warmth supplied by the animals is welcome. The other end of the apartment is large enough to accommodate the cow and the ass, so Malachi Higgins sees no necessity for erecting a shed for these useful beasts. Malachi Higgins has had ten children, of whom seven are now alive. Each year as soon as the ground has been dug for the spring work his three sons go to England, where they remain until the English harvest has been gathered, and return for the winter, during which they do no work, and are ready to join any mischief offering excitement or profit. They bring home with them the worst vices of the lowest classes in England, and, having lived a gipsy life during the summer, sleeping in barns and outhouses, and far from their chapels, they no longer feel for Father Tom Ryland the reverent awe with which they knelt to him in childhood. They have never been to school, as unfortunately the patron of the nearest National school employed a teacher who had received a first-class certificate from the Government Training School for National Teachers in Marlborough-street. This institution having been placed under the ban of the Church, Father Ryland ordered that no children should attend the school while the teacher remained, and, as the patron refused to yield, the benefits of education were lost to many children in that parish. One daughter, Judy, emigrated to America years ago, and is now in service in New York. Nelly has married Richmond Monaghan, who has come to share the single room, and, by agreement arranged by Father Tom Ryland, Monaghan has one acre set apart for his own use.

As long as Higgins can remember, two acres have been under grass and the other land has borne alternate crops of oats and potatoes. With the one exception that the land has been turned up by the spade instead of the plough, cultural neglect could go no further in preventing the proper return of either crop. As the land is turned up the sod is white with the roots of bindweed or wild convolvulus, which propagates with amazing rapidity, and almost strangles the growing crop in its embrace. But weeding, except of the most artificial character, does not in Malachi Higgins's mind come within the meaning of agricultural operations. His fences, too, are covered with thistles, the downy seeds of which are carried far upon the autumn breezes, and help to swell the army of weeds that consumes one third of the small farmer's crop. There is another cause that may account for the extraordinary difference between the yield of his crops and those of the great farmers of the district. He adopts the principle of selection and survival of the unfittest. Eating or selling the best potatoes, he gives the black ones to the pigs and keeps for seed the tubers too small for sale. His seed oats are never changed: and he wonders that his returns steadily diminish. It is not then surprising that Malachi owes three years' rent, and already visions of possible eviction present themselves. Mr. Roberts has intimated to him that he must have the rent or the land; and Malachi has suspicions that his son-in-law, Monaghan, is trying to supplant him, as he heard that young man declare when coming home drunk from market that he could borrow the rent if he liked. Judy has written, enclosing a post office order for £3, as that faithful girl has often done before; and, though she cannot exactly say what her father is to do when he arrives in New York, she begs that he will emigrate, and offers to send a free passage for her sister. Malachi sat one summer evening on the broken fence over against the battered cabin and its stagnant dungpit, and he thought over Judy's proposition. If he could get Mr. Roberts' consent to sell the interest in his farm, he would probably get sixty or seventy pounds, which would be sufficient to take himself and his wife to America. But Mr. Roberts is a hard man, and would not allow any tenant to sell his interest; and as Malachi sat on the fence his thoughts went back over the years he had spent in Bohernasoggarth. Again he saw little Willy and Mary running out from the rickety doorway and amusing themselves by scooping up the green water from the dung-pit in a broken bowl, and pouring it over their bare feet. Nora rose before him, ragged and unkempt, her single garment a tattered frock, scarce hiding her attenuated limbs—dirty little Nora, with her grimy face and bright blue eyes, who long years ago crept on his knee in that very spot one day when his work was done, and told him for the first time that she was "tired of playing." He went over the after-scene, when her lips were burning, and her eyes more bright, and he remembered with what agony he heard from the poor-law guardian that he could not have a visiting ticket for the dispensary doctor because he was rated over £4. How he had begged among his cousins until he obtained a pound with which to tempt the doctor to come out at once and save his child. How, unfortunately, Father Tom was dining with the doctor that night, and he could not come, and how next day the doctor arrived—too late. The three little ones sleep in the old churchyard of Kilmurry; and every time he follows a funeral to that lonely spot, he picks his way among the nettles that almost cover the broken tombstones and hide the exhumed skulls and bones to the little grave, where, kneeling reverently, he offers up a prayer for the souls of those whose memory is still fresh and green. No; he cannot leave the place around whose squalid precincts so many memories cluster; and if Mr. Roberts carries out his threat of eviction, rent or no rent, there will be bad work in Bohernasoggarth.

Malachi Higgins cannot be called a good man. Out of his poverty he paid two shillings towards the honorarium granted to Peter Quick for the murder of Darmody, the bailiff, who had served notices to quit for his employer. The service of the notice must have been proved by Darmody before decrees could be obtained; and in the war between landlord and tenant Malachi Higgins regards the murder of a bailiff with as much complacency as does Mr. Roberts' son; the captain, a successful skirmish in which the enemy suffered some loss. At the same time he performed a work of piety, as did Quick, in attending Darmody's funeral, and no two men were louder in their denunciation of the cruel deed. One obligation Malachi has always faithfully performed. He has been regular in the payment of his dues to Father Tom Ryland, who now receives twenty times the sum from the subdivided holdings that his predecessor received out of the original farm. Father Tom will not see Malachi evicted without a struggle. The obliteration of even one small homestead is the thin edge of a wedge that might ultimately rend off a considerable portion of his congregation; and Father Tom Ryland is not the man to lose even one member of his flock without a struggle. To him Malachi has appealed, and he is leaving no stone unturned to excite public opinion against any eviction for any cause. The Higginses of Bohernasoggarth are a strong faction, and Mr. Roberts has been advised to leave the country for a time, when he carries out the eviction; but he cannot afford to go, and so the matter stands at present. Not that Malachi Higgins's relations with his surrounding kinsmen are always amicable. Peter-na-puss, whose land joins his, asserts a right of way over a corner of Malachi's grass-field that the latter is prepared to resist to the last. Peter asserts that he has been going that way to his potato-field for twenty years; but Malachi declares that he only went by his permission, which was withdrawn when Peter basely took sides against his own flesh and blood, which he did by swearing the truth at petty sessions, where Malachi was summoned by Bill Maher for an assault and most justly fined—a decision which he attributes entirely to Maher's superior interest. The cause of the quarrel was carefully excluded from the evidence of both sides at petty sessions.

Fortunately for Malachi Higgins, he is not entirely dependent on the produce of his farm. Each year he takes a small quantity of turf bank on the verge of the bog, and during the winter the ass does good service in bringing daily a load of turf to the nearest town, for which a sum is received varying from 1s. to 1s. 3d. This is the main support of the family from December to March, except the contributions of the sons from the money earned in England. To Malachi Higgins and his family the doctrines of socialism are received as a new gospel, and already visions rise before them of the division of the highly improved land now held by the Scotch farmers and the removal of these heretics from the sainted isle. Higgins has been promised a reduction of 25 per cent. on the entire arrear if he will pay; but he has attended too many of the anti-rent meetings not to see that if withholding 25 per cent. may have the effect of forcing the landlords to sell their properties to Government for resale to the tenants on credit, the refusal of all rent must hasten the triumph of the agitation. He is prepared to join in whatever course the society may recommend, and is strong in his determination to keep a firm grip on his holding. His confidence in his power to do so, however, has received a rude shock by the sight of such a force of constabulary at the service of eviction processes in the neighbourhood as precluded the possibility of resistance, and his sons begin to talk of the advisability of emigration. Malachi still feels that to leave Bohernasoggarth would break his heart; but if the means for emigration were forthcoming, he would not resist his sons' desire and the repeated invitations of Judy. Besides, the sight of one who had left in rags and returned one winter for a few months from that far distant country clothed in broadcloth removed the impression that from America there was no return; and deep down in his heart there is a hope that if he is torn from the place so dear to him, he may one day return to leave his bones in the churchyard of Kilmurry, among the friends of his life, whose crimes are counted as virtues by the warped morality of Bohernasoggarth.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SCOTCH COLONY AT BUENOS AYRES.

There is no more cohesive community in the Plate than the Scotch, both individually and collectively; they are prosperous and independent, and perhaps one of the most refreshing features in the observance of Sunday is the great number of Scotch children we saw at the Sunday school—a pledge that the element flourishes, and that of all nationalties it presents least evidence of decline.—*Buenos Ayres Standard.*

A POOR COLLECTION.

At a meeting of some coloured brethren it was decided to take up a collection. The president concluded to pass the hat himself, and in order to encourage the others he put in a ten-cent piece. At the end of the ceremony, during which every hand had been in the hat, the president approached the table, turned the hat upside down, and not even his own contribution dropped out. He opened his eyes with astonishment and exclaimed, "Fo' de Lord, but I'ze eben loss de ten cents! I started wid!" Then was there consternation the faces of the multitude. Who was the lucky man? that was the question. He could not blush or turn pale, for all were as black as night. It was evidently a hopeless case, and was summed up by one brother, who rose in his place and said solemnly, "Dar 'pears to be a great moral lesson roun' heah somewhar."

THE INDIAN AND THE MUSTARD-POT.

A settler in the Far West, giving a little dinner party, invited thereto a few half-civilised Indians, who displayed a desire to "go through" the bill of fare. A young chief, after eyeing the mustard curiously for some time, helped himself to a good spoonful and swallowed it. He said nothing to betray his astonishment; but, despite himself, the tears streamed down his cheeks. An aged chief sitting opposite asked what he was crying about, and was gravely informed he was thinking of his poor old father who died a short time ago. Presently the old fellow took a dip from the mustard-pot, and his eyes likewise proved too weak or too strong for his will. Then his young friend, in a sympathising tone, inquired the cause of his grief. Said the beguiled one: "I was thinking it was a pity you didn't die when your old father did."—*Chamber's Journal.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 18TH JUNE, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 100 lbs.	$98.00 to 103.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 100 lbs.	$105.00 to 118.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 100 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$84.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Broadcloth Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.55
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.85
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.95
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.45
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.50 to 1.65
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 9lbs. Qfp. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XXp. pc.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.70 to 0.75
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.19 to 0.10
Velvet, Gunitian, 32 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 54 to 65 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 3.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.47 to 4.50
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per piecul	$3.40 to 3.60
Iron, Hoop, per piecul	$3.80 to 3.85
Iron, Bar, per piecul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per piecul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per piecul	$6.40 to 6.35
Lead, LB, per piecul	$6.30 to 6.35
Lead, Hole Shop, per piecul	$6.30 to 6.85
Quicksilver, English, per piecul	$61.00 to 61.20
Quicksilver, American, per piecul	$61.20 to 61.50
Steel, English, per tub	$4.35 to 4.40
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.65 to 4.75
Shoeing Metal, per piecul	$23.00 to 23.50
Spelter, per piecul	$7.75 to 7.80
Tin, Malacca, per piecul	$27.60 to 28.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$7.75 to 7.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per piecul	$16.50 to 17.00
Alum, 1st quality, per piecul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per piecul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Siam, per piecul	$0.88 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per piecul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per piecul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per piecul	$17.50 to 17.30
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per piecul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per piecul	$8.50 to 81.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per piecul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per piecul	$350 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per piecul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per piecul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 19.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.00 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, cracked, per piecul	$2.50 to 2.50
Camphor, Barous, clean, per piecul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refined, per piecul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$123 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per piecul	$26.00 to 28.50
Cloves, per piecul	$45.00 to 45.00
Coals, Labat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per piecul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per piecul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Rod, Japan, per piecul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per piecul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per piecul	$15.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per piecul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per piecul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per piecul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per piecul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per piecul	$17.00 to 17.50
Cotton, Tungchow, per piecul	$16.50 to 16.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.30 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.60 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per piecul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per piecul	Tls. 3.35 to 3.45
Dates, Red, per piecul	Tls. 2.95 to 3.05
Dried Lily Flowers	$9.65 to 9.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.68 to 1.81
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.95 to 4.10
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.85 to 7.10
Fungus	$45.00 to 40.00
Flints, per piecul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. piecul	$200 to 225
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. piecul	$180 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per piecul	Tls. 17.70 to 18.00
Hams, Superior, per piecul	Tls. 29.50 to 31.00
Hemp, Hankow, per piecul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per piecul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per piecul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per piecul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per piecul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per piecul	$33.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per piecul	$11.00 to 11.55
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per piecul	$8.55 to 9.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per piecul	$7.45 to 7.70
Oil, per piecul	Tls. 5.40 to 5.45
Oil, Wingp, per piecul	$2.10 to 2.15
Oil, Green, per piecul	$1.03 to 2.08
Oil, Black, per piecul	$1.90 to 1.93
Peas, Yellow, per piecul	$2.05 to 2.03
Peas, Green Beans, per piecul	$1.75 to 2.03
Pearl Barley, per piecul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per piecul	Tls. 1.50 to 1.65
Putchuck, per piecul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per piecul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per piecul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per piecul	$2.10 to 2.12
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per piecul	$2.04 to 2.06
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per piecul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per piecul	$1.62 to 1.64
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per piecul	$1.97 to 2.00
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.79 to 1.84
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.16 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per piecul	$6.25 to 6.35
Seaweed, Green, per piecul	$2.05 to 3.00
Seaweed, Cut, per piecul	$3.16 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per piecul	$4.55 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per piecul	Tls. 3.75 to 3.35
Sharkefins, per piecul	$35.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, Japan, per piecul	$27.00 to 28.50
Shellfish, California, per piecul	$8.50 to 9.50
Stockfish, per piecul	$5.00 to 6.50

Straits Produce, &c.—

Betel Nut, per piecul	$6.85 to 7.25
Pepper, White, per piecul	$15.60 to 16.00
Pepper, Black, per piecul	$9.55 to 9.75
Rattan, Straits, per piecul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per piecul	$4.35 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per piecul	$3.45 to 3.55
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per piecul	$21.50 to 22.25
Sapan Wood, Manila, per piecul	$1.61 to 1.75
Sapan Wood, Siam, per piecul	$1.05 to 1.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$8.20 to 8.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$8.03 to 8.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per piecul	$5.05 to 5.15
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per piecul	$9.90 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per piecul	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per piecul	$7.85 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per piecul	$6.30 to 7.60
Walnuts, per piecul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per piecul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per piecul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per piecul	Tls. 6.85 to 6.40
Window Glass, per box	$3.35 to 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Atholl	June 13	Thomson	Brit. str	936	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Danube	Apr. 26	Claughy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Hainan	June 17	Conner	Amr. str	381	Russell & Co	Hoihow
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kang-chi	June 18	Petersen	Chi. str	639	C. M. S. N. Co	Hoihow
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lorne	June 17	McCulloch	Brit. str	1035	Bun Hing Chan	
Meath	May 17	Johnson	Brit. str	1337	Vogel & Co	
Norna	May 31		Brit. str	600	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Pernambuco	May 30	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	645	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Serapis	June 17	S. F. North	Brit. str	1270	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Sorsogon	June 6	Lopez	Span. str	240	Vogel & Co	Manila
Somerset	June 8	Darke	Brit. str	1100	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Tanais	June 17	Reynier	Fren. str	1156	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Thales	Dec. 25		Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing
Venice	June 13	Rhode	Brit. str	1472	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Washi	June 2	Hervé	Fren. str	265	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Macao
SAILING VESSELS.						
Abiel Abbot	June 18	Chase	Amr. sch	589	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
A. W. Weston	June 14	Winsor	Amr. bk	740	Vogel & Co	
Centennial	May 16	Bearse	Amr. sh	1287	Vogel & Co	New York
Chateaubriand	June 11	Leroy	Fren. bk	387	Carlowitz & Co	
Cilurnum	June 2	Beadle	Brit. sh	1885	Wieler & Co	
Cingalese	May 11	Pringle	Brit. bk	336	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Clifton	June 5	Davies	Brit. bk	380	Rozario & Co	
Courier	June 11	Laporte	Fren. bk	346	Landstein & Co	
C. A. Littlefield	June 9	Colcord	Amr. bk	548	Captain	
Denbighshire	May 31	Courteney	Brit. bk	498	Chinese	
Ed. Gressier	June 11	Fauques	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
Ellida	Apr. 13	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Vogel & Co	London
El. Capitan	May 30	Lincoln	Amr. sh	1494	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Evening Star	June 2	Logan	Brit. bk	378	Rozario & Co	
Fabius	June 2	Davidson	Siam. sh	633	Tye Loong	
F. Lambirth	June 6	I. Gray	Amr. bkt	499	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Gesine Brons	June 11	Trumbach	Ger. bk	402	Wieler & Co	
G. F. Muntz	May 30	Stenzel	Ger. bk	924	Vogel & Co	New York
Guardian	June 6	Paine	Amr. sh	1124	Captain	
J. Shepherd	June 14	Madden	Brit. bk	349	Messageries Maritimes	
Josefa	May 4	Horstmann	Ger. bk	215	Melchers & Co	
Lady Bowen	June 11	Pain	Brit. bk	892	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Magenta	June 14	W. Felker	Brit. sch	327	Adamson, Bell & Co	
McNear	May 27	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel & Co	S. Francisco
Melbrek	June 12	Edwards	Brit. bk	870	Meyer & Co	
Minne Carvile	May 29	Clark	Brit. bk	584	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Oceania	June 16	R. Firth	Brit. bk	320	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Saka	June 11	Lowe	Brit. bk	527	D. Lapraik & Co	
Paul Marie	May 1	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Carlowitz & Co	
Peihe	June 11	Christiansen	Ger. bk	251	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Pizarro	May 21	Jackson	Brit. sh	1357	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Spartan	Aug. 27	Vincent	Amr. sch	81	W. H. Ray	
S. of the Age	Apr. 9	Williams	Brit. bk	347	Vogel & Co	Honolulu
Taffarette	June 14	Bouchet	Fren. bk	400	Landstein & Co	
Twilight	Mar. 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1303	Vogel & Co	New York
Victory	June 11	Whiting	Brit. bg	255	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
W. S. Shing	Feb. 5	Scott	Chi. sch	409	Robert Afook & Co	
Wm. H. Marcy	May 22	Marcy	Amr. sh	1607	Russell & Co	New York
Wm. Manson	June 11	Kindred	Brit. bk	336	Russell & Co	
Wm. Ritson	June 2	Braugh	Brit. bk	680	Melchers & Co	
Woodville	June 5	Rodd	Brit. bk	332	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
WHAMPOA.						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Charité	May 20	Rouillo	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	
Heilvig	June 11	Davey	Brit. bk	375	Siemssen & Co	
CANTON.			